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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
June 9, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

UNITED STATES

CROP	ACREAGE FOR HARVEST 1939		YIELD PER ACRE (bushels)			TOTAL PRODUCTION (thousand bushels)		
	Per- cent of 1938	Acres in Thou- sands	Aver- age 1928- 37	1938	Indi- cated June 1, 1939	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated June 1, 1939
Winter Wheat.....	78.3	38,936	14.5	13.8	13.4	560,160	686,637	523,431
Rye.....	102.5	4,079	11.1	13.8	8.5	36,330	55,039	34,628
Peaches, total crop	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1 54,151	1 51,945	61,863
Pears, total crop....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1 25,444	1 32,473	27,316

CROP	CONDITION JUNE 1		
	Average 1928-37 Percent	1938 Percent	1939 Percent
All spring wheat.....	75	87	71
Durum.....	2 74	88	69
Other spring.....	2 71	87	71
Oats.....	77	87	72
Barley.....	78	87	72
Hay, all.....	76	84	73
Hay, all tame.....	76	84	74
Hay, wild.....	72	83	66
Hay, clover and timothy.....	76	85	75
Hay, alfalfa.....	80	85	78
Pasture.....	76	85	73
Apples.....	64	55	69
Peaches.....	61	59	71
Pears.....	62	67	64

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JUNE 1

CROP	1937		1938		1939	
	Percent	1,000 bushels	Percent	1,000 bushels	Percent	1,000 bushels
Barley.....	14.4	21,308	14.3	31,565	20.7	52,098
Rye.....	17.7	4,480	17.7	8,814	28.5	15,682

1 Includes some quantities not harvested. 2 Short-time average.

3 Percent of previous year's crop.

APPROVED:

W. F. Callander

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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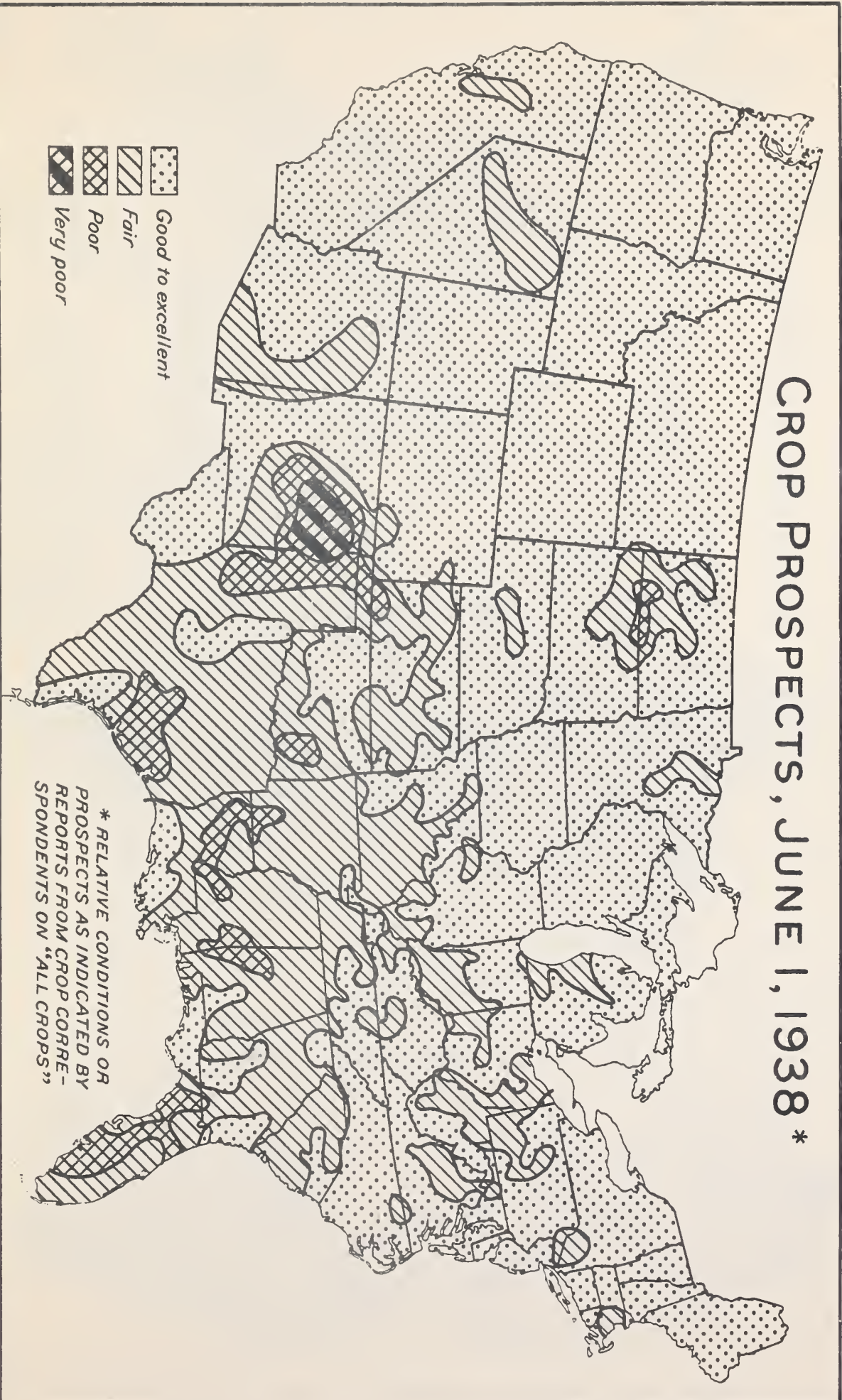
GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1939

A material and widespread decline in crop prospects occurred during May as a result of abnormally hot and dry weather over a large part of the country. The drought conditions, which affected practically all states at some time during the month and which for a while appeared very threatening in many of the Central States, were substantially relieved late in May and large areas were helped by further good rains in early June. These rains, even though they have not restored normal moisture conditions in much of the dry area, aided germination and markedly improved prospects for corn, sorghums and other late crops. Grass hay crops, pastures, ranges, oats and barley were also helped, but they had already been hurt so much that full recovery is not to be expected.

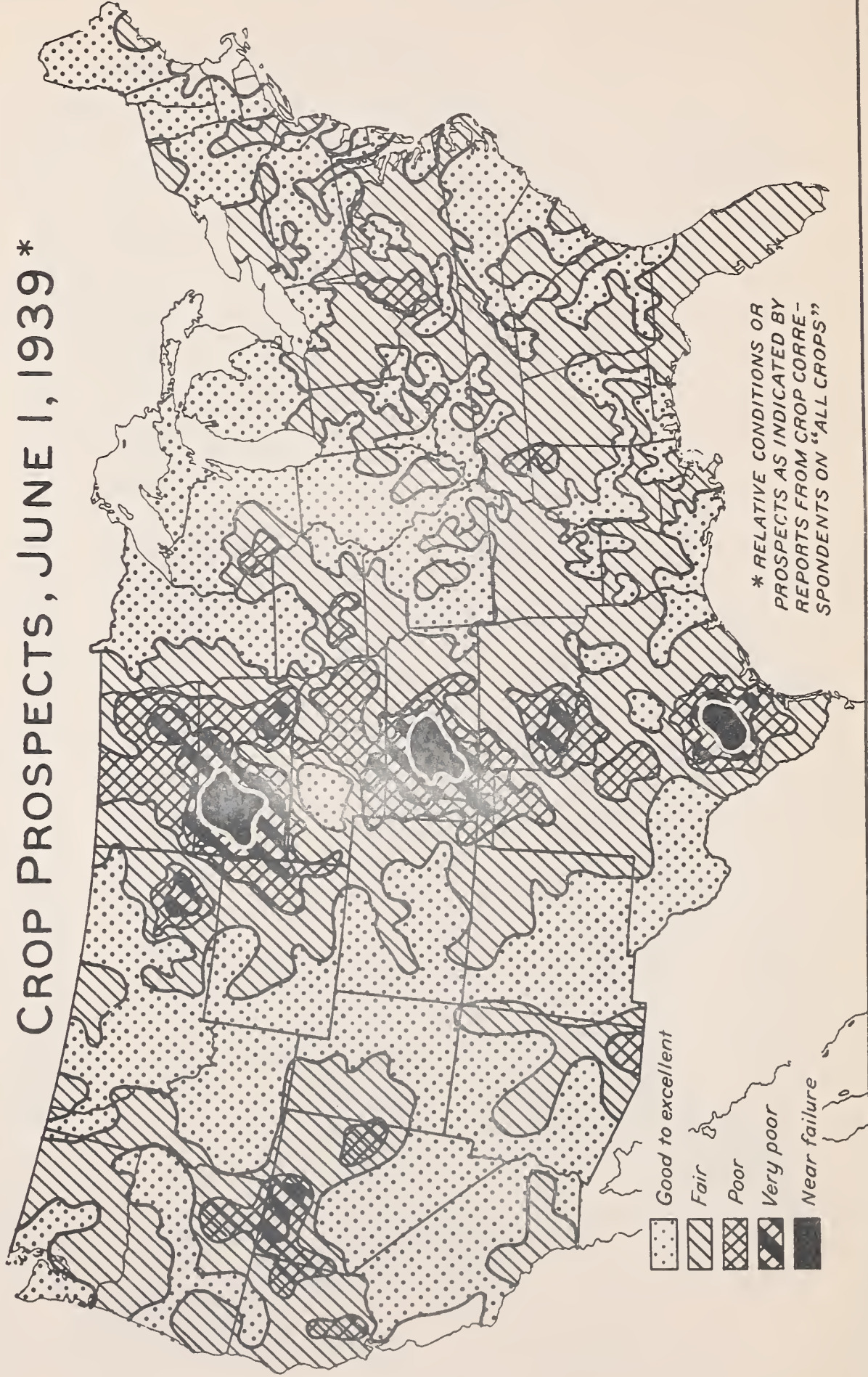
As measured by the damage that occurred prior to June 1, the spring drought this year does not compare in severity with the disastrous early drought of 1934, but it appears to have been fully as extensive and severe as the early droughts of any other years. The reports received on the condition of individual field crops on June 1 showed averages for hay crops, farm pastures, barley, and oats, slightly lower than in any past seasons except 1934, and the June condition of Western ranges was reported lower than in past seasons, except 1934 and 1937. The forecast for winter wheat is 523,431,000 bushels or 20,000,000 bushels below prospects a month ago and 7 percent below average. Spring wheat shows a low condition and prospects for a rather heavy loss of acreage. In the four principal producing states prospects for rye are now 40 percent lower than they were a month ago and the average yield per acre in the country as a whole is expected to be one of the lowest ever harvested. Considering all crops, reports on prospects on June 1 were quite generally lower than the rather favorable reports received a year ago, and for the country as a whole they averaged about 7 percent lower. The chief areas reporting crops better than a year ago were eastern New Mexico and the lower Cotton Belt.

Extensive areas, including some which still lack adequate reserves of soil moisture, report late crops making fair growth at the present time and favorable weather could still result in crop yields in the country as a whole fully equal to those usually secured.

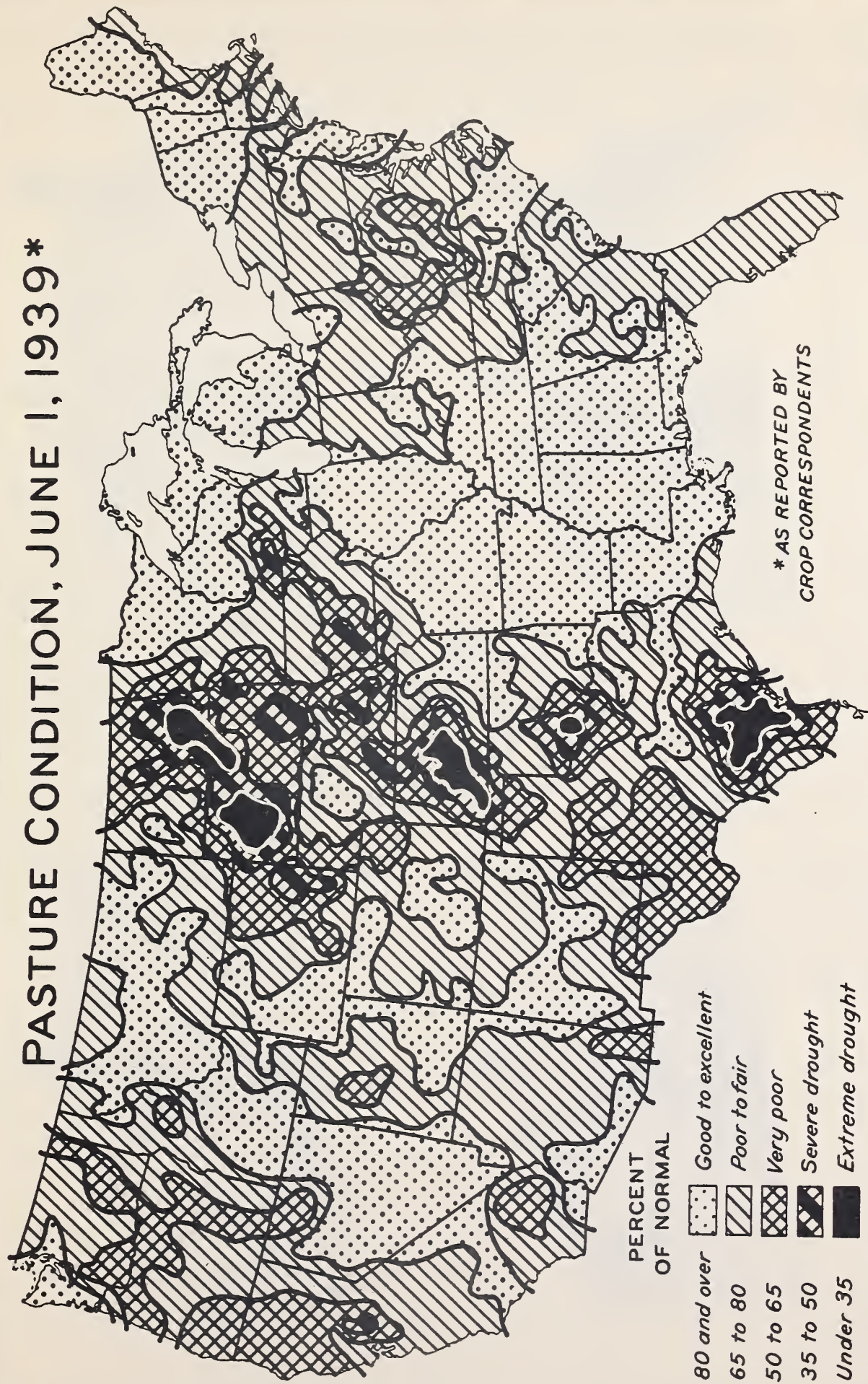
CROP PROSPECTS, JUNE 1, 1938 *



CROP PROSPECTS, JUNE 1, 1939*



PASTURE CONDITION, JUNE 1, 1939*



PERCENT
OF NORMAL

- 80 and over Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 Very poor
- 35 to 50 Severe drought
- Under 35 Extreme drought

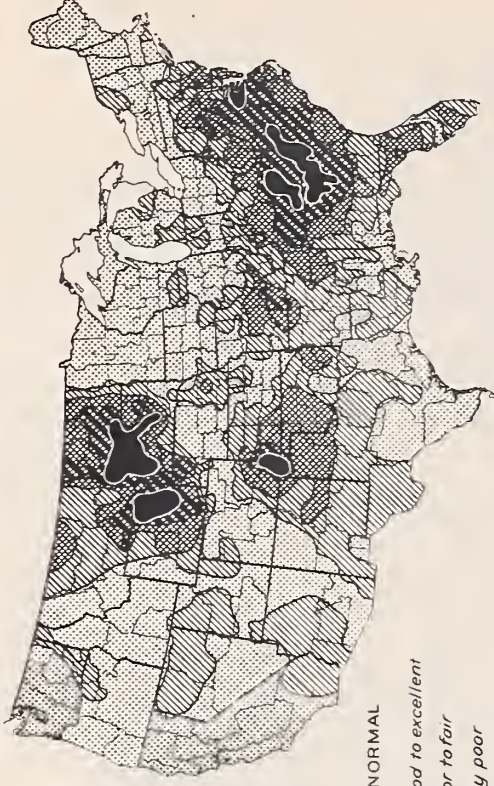
* AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

PASTURE CONDITION *

JUNE 1, 1934



JUNE 1, 1936

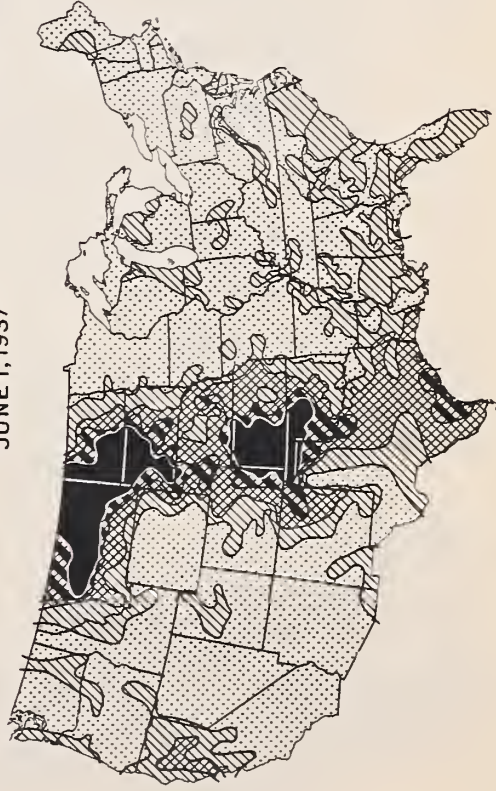


PERCENT OF NORMAL

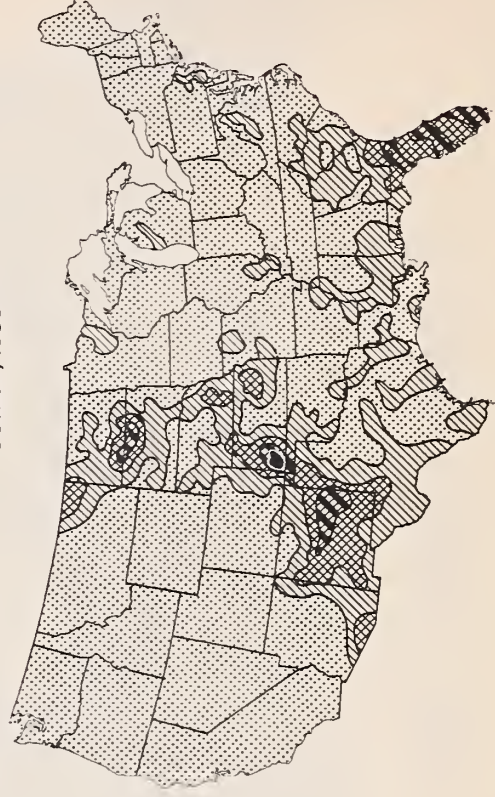
80 and over	Good to excellent
65 to 80	Poor to fair
50 to 65	Very poor
35 to 50	Severe drought
Under 35	Extreme drought

* AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

JUNE 1, 1937



JUNE 1, 1938



On the other hand, with weather no more favorable than in average years, crop yields are likely to be rather low in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and only fair in an even larger additional area. The excellent prospects reported from a number of States last year are nowhere in sight at present.

Considering all factors likely to affect production, including the grasshoppers already appearing in large numbers in the Dakotas and other States, the areas which on June 1 were most seriously threatened with extensive failure of crops and pastures centered in west central Kansas, in western South Dakota and around San Antonio in south central Texas.

As a result of the spring drought, there has been a rather extensive change in the hay and pasture situation. Some western ranges have been helped by recent rains, but so large a part of the range area still lacks adequate rainfall that present prospects do not appear favorable. Farm pastures were below average in condition on June 1 except in about a dozen States, most of which are in the central and lower Mississippi Valley and the Southeast. The grasses ordinarily cut for wild hay have suffered severely. Early cuttings of alfalfa have been reduced in the West and timothy and clover still lack adequate rainfall in much of the Northeast. In some sections where a shortage of hay is threatened, the acreages of sorghums, sudan grass or of soybeans for hay may be increased, but in most areas large supplies of hay from last year's crop are still on hand and no shortage of hay is feared. The surplus, however, will be less in evidence than it was last year. At present it would seem that, counting both production and carry-over, the total supply of hay per unit of livestock wintered will be about 8 percent above the 10-year average as compared with 20 percent above average last year. With drought threatening in some areas and less feed in the pastures, a repetition of last year's heavy carry-over does not now seem probable.

The prospective supply of feed grain also appears smaller than it did a month ago. Oats and barley have been damaged beyond full recovery in some important producing areas, particularly west of the Mississippi. The forecast of rye production shows a reduction of 12,000,000 bushels which will leave less available for feed. Corn shows uneven stands in some sections but production is still dependent primarily on weather in the months ahead.

Up to the first of June, the decline in the condition of pastures had not materially affected milk production in the country as a whole although, in the dry area from Virginia northward to New York and northwestward to Indiana, production per cow was reported slightly lower on June 1 than on that date last year. In most sections, the pastures, even where short for this time of year, provided good feed, and grain was fed freely to supplement the ration where needed. In all groups of States, reports on production showed about normal seasonal increases in production with production per cow quite close to the record high level of June 1 last year. Allowing for the increase in cows, this would indicate that daily milk production was running about 2 percent heavier.

Egg production on June 1, as indicated by reports from farm flocks, was about 4 percent above production at the same season last year. The number of young chickens on hand also shows an increase of nearly 3 percent, but there are signs that the increase in the price of grain, relative to the prices of eggs and chickens, is now tending to check the expansion of flocks.

The supply of fruits for the 1939-40 marketing season probably will be somewhat above average. Record-high crops of cherries and California apricots are in prospect. Estimated production of peaches, pears, and California plums is above average and the June 1 condition points to average or larger-than-average supplies of apples, grapes, California figs, and Northwestern prunes. The supply of California Valencia oranges for the summer and fall of 1939 is considerably smaller than last year but is above average. Production of dried prunes in California is indicated to be below average and is considerably smaller than the crop of 1938. Though the June 1 condition of citrus fruits from the bloom of 1939 is somewhat below average, the rapid increase in the number and bearing capacity of trees in recent years should keep the production for the marketing season, beginning in the fall of 1939, well above the 10-year (1928-37) average.

Truck crops in the eastern and central States were affected adversely by dry weather which prevailed during the last half of May, but in the southeastern States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, rainfall was plentiful during late May and truck crops were in good condition in those States. There were heavy rains in the Gulf States, Arkansas and western Tennessee which caused some damage to truck crops. The production of the commercial truck crops which are important in the markets during June show marked changes from production last year. The production of commercial early potatoes in the second early and intermediate States (which ship earlier than New Jersey and Nebraska) is expected to be 17 percent below the 1938 production. States shipping at this season show indicated reductions of 12 to 23 percent in the production of snap beans, carrots and beets, smaller reductions of 6 to 9 percent in tomatoes, cabbage, and cucumbers, and minor changes in cantaloups and watermelons. On the other hand, production of peas, onions and strawberries available for shipment during June show increases of 14 to 31 percent over the production of a year ago.

WHEAT: A 1939 winter wheat crop of 523,431,000 bushels is indicated by June 1 conditions. The June 1 report is about 20,000,000 bushels less than indicated on May 1, and compares with 686,637,000 bushels harvested in 1938 and the previous 10-year (1928-37) average of 560,160,000 bushels.

Growing conditions during the first 3 weeks in May were unfavorable for winter wheat over most of the area west of the Mississippi River. In the Great Plains area, the continuation of hot, dry weather which had marked the close of April, brought further deterioration in winter wheat prospects. Rather general rains the last week of May halted, at least temporarily, the deterioration over a large part of this area, and in some sections prospects improved. On June 1, there was little change from a month earlier in the Southern Plains area where harvesting is underway, but a rather general decline had taken place in central Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and adjoining areas. Some additional abandonment since May 1 has occurred in this area.

Most of the Plains area has received good rains since June 1, but temperatures continue above normal. There have been few reports of rust damage as yet and the crop is well enough advanced toward maturity to prevent this disease from being much of a factor in reducing yields from Kansas south. In the Pacific Coast States, early May was dry, but in California this was offset by cool weather and the indicated June 1 production was the same as a month earlier. Winter wheat prospects also showed no change in Washington where late rains improved many areas, but Oregon shows a sharp decline.

East of the Mississippi, yield prospects show little change from a month ago, with increases in Illinois, and in the limited producing area of the Southeast, more than offsetting declines in Michigan, New York, Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia.

Prospects on June 1 indicate a probable yield of 13.4 bushels per harvested acre compared with 13.8 bushels in 1938 and the average of 14.5 bushels. Prospective yields are above average in the Northern States east of the Mississippi and in the South; but mostly below average elsewhere, including most states in the Ohio and Potomac Valleys.

The condition of all spring wheat on June 1 averaged 71 percent of normal compared with 87 percent a year ago and the June 1 10-year (1928-37) average of 75 percent. The condition is below average over the entire spring wheat area with the exception of Montana, and a few minor spring wheat states. Although the crop was seeded relatively early in most areas, the hot, dry weather in early May in the more important areas retarded growth and resulted in short, uneven stands. In the Northern Plains area, sub-soil moisture is short and in this area, as well as in the Pacific Northwest, the crop will need timely rains from now to harvest. High temperatures have caused damage in some Northern Plains areas and grasshoppers are threatening. Considerable abandonment of acreage is probable in this area.

Based on the prospective plantings reported in March, the present condition indicates a probable production of all spring wheat of from 145,000,000 to 170,000,000 bushels. Production last year was 244,164,000 bushels and the 10-year average was 192,792,000 bushels.

OATS: The oats crop deteriorated markedly during May, largely because of drought and high temperatures. The indicated production as of June 1 is about one-fifth below the 10-year (1928-37) average. The June 1 condition was 72 percent, compared with 87 percent on June 1, 1938 and the 10-year average of 77 percent.

The prospects for oats are very poor especially in the central Corn Belt States. Only five of the North Central States (Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan and Minnesota) had fairly good June 1 prospects for oats. In some States the June 1 prospects are the lowest in years. Late seeding, injury from frost, thin stands and spotted conditions are reported. The crop is generally above average in Eastern and Southeastern States, but below average in most of the Western States.

On the basis of the prospective acreage reported in March, the indicated production of oats as of June 1 is from 800,000,000 to 860,000,000 bushels. In 1938, production was 1,053,839,000 bushels, and the 10-year average is 1,049,300,000 bushels.

BARLEY: The condition of barley on June 1, 1939 averaged 72 percent of normal compared with 87 percent on the same date last year and the 10-year (1928-37) average June 1 condition of 78 percent. The June 1 condition this year was the lowest since that of 1934 which was reported at 45 percent. The June 1, 1938 condition was the highest since 1923.

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In the principal barley states, June 1 conditions, which ranged from 5 to 15 points below average, are in marked contrast with the situation on June 1 last year when conditions in each of these states were considerably above average. Rains during the latter part of May temporarily checked deterioration of the crop where lack of moisture was becoming intense. Some grasshopper damage has occurred in North Dakota and this insect threatens the barley crop over much of the Northern Great Plains area. Fall seeded barley is in head at the northern limits in which it is grown and harvesting has started in the Southwest.

Based upon the prospective acreage as reported in March, the June 1 condition indicates a production somewhere between 205,000,000 bushels and 230,000,000 bushels, compared with the 1938 crop of 252,139,000 bushels and the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 233,021,000 bushels.

Stocks of old barley on farms, June 1, 1939 are estimated at 52,098,000 bushels or 20.7 percent of the 1938 crop compared with 31,565,000 bushels last year and 21,308,000 bushels on June 1, 1937.

RYE: The total production of rye was estimated on June 1 at 34,628,000 bushels, compared with 55,039,000 bushels harvested in 1938, and 36,330,000 bushels, the average production for the 10-year period (1928-37). The sharp decline from the May 1 forecast of 46,704,000 bushels was due principally to the heavy reduction in the important producing States of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Nebraska, where June 1 conditions indicate a rye crop 40 percent less than was expected a month ago. In this area, abnormally hot, dry weather during late April and the first three weeks of May has resulted in a reduction in the acreage for harvest and reduced yield prospects on the acreage remaining for harvest. Yield prospects also declined slightly in the States surrounding this area.

Farm stocks of old rye on June 1, 1939, amounted to 15,682,000 bushels, as compared with 8,814,000 bushels in 1938, 4,480,000 bushels in 1937, and 15,920,000 bushels in 1936.

EARLY POTATOES: The condition of early potatoes in the 10 Southern States on June 1 was reported to be 74 percent of normal. This compares with the June 1, 1938 condition of 75 percent, and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 73 percent.

Prospects in North Carolina on June 1 are somewhat better than a month earlier. Although rainfall was deficient during most of May, general rains the last of the month benefited potatoes. Digging has begun in most of the commercial sections. Good crops are expected in South Carolina and Georgia. Florida potatoes are practically all harvested, with the exception of those grown for home use.

In Alabama, rains during the last two weeks of May benefited potatoes in the northern and central areas but harvesting was interrupted in the commercial early sections. In Mississippi, yields are turning out fairly well. Growing conditions are good in Arkansas. In Louisiana, excessive rains are causing potatoes to rot in the ground. The condition of Oklahoma potatoes is reported to be slightly above average, the same as a year ago. The reported condition of Texas potatoes is below last year, and below average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 9, 1939

June 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

FRUIT AND NUT

SUMMARY:

Growing conditions during May were favorable for the growth and development of fruit and nut crops in nearly all sections of the country. Conditions on June 1 pointed to larger-than-average crops of peaches, pears, and California plums, and to record-high crops of cherries, and California apricots. Estimated production of California dried prunes is well below the crop of last year and is also less than the 10-year (1928-37) average.

It is too early to forecast production of other fruit and nut crops for the 1939 season. The June 1 condition of the United States apple crop was 5 points above the 10-year average. Condition of grapes, figs, almonds, and walnuts in California, and prunes in the Northwest was also above average.

The condition of the United States orange and grapefruit crops from the 1939 bloom was below the 10-year average on June 1. Indicated production of California Valencia oranges from the 1938 bloom, which will be the main source of supply during the late summer and early fall months, is 3 percent less than was reported a month ago and is 17 percent smaller than the crop of 1937-38. A heavy dropping of fruit occurred during May as a result of damage from the cold wave of last November. An appreciable portion of this crop will be of sizes too small for shipment.

APPLES: The June 1 condition of the apple crop was reported at 69 percent of normal, compared with the condition of 55 percent on June 1, 1938, and with the 10-year (1928-37) average of 64 percent. Condition of the 1939 crop is above average in the North Atlantic and North Central groups of States but is below average in the South Central and the Western groups. The June 1 condition was exceptionally good in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and in the East North Central States. Condition in the South Atlantic group of States is average. Though it is too early to forecast production of apples, the June 1 condition is 5 points above the 10-year average, and seems to indicate a total crop in 1939 equal to or slightly larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average production.

Consistently low winter and spring temperatures in the North Atlantic group of States retarded bud development so that losses from late spring freezes were negligible. Condition on June 1 was above average in all States of this region except Rhode Island and Connecticut. Spring freezes reduced apple prospects in some local areas in the North Central group of States but losses were not serious and condition is above average except in Iowa, South Dakota, and Nebraska. Average or near-average crops are in prospect in most of the South Atlantic States. Following the light crops of last year growers in Virginia and West Virginia had expected a heavy set of fruit this year, but late frosts and unfavorable weather during pollination combined to reduce the set of fruit, and the June 1 condition in each State is slightly below average. In the South Central States prospects were reduced by spring freezes. Present condition for the group as a whole points to an apple crop slightly below average.

The condition of apples in the Western group of States is slightly below average. The bloom was irregular in the Pacific Northwest, and condition is below average in both Washington and Oregon. Insect damage in these States has not been heavy to date, but a heavy moth emergence is expected during the first half of June. Unless growers are able to carry on an intensive spray program, worm damage is likely to be quite serious later in the season. In California, prospects are above average. Growing conditions during May were favorable but it is yet too early for definite indications relative to prospective production. The June 1 condition was above average in Montana and Utah, but is considerably below average in Idaho and Colorado.

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CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,
June 9, 1939

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PEACHES: The total peach crop in the United States, as indicated by the June 1 condition, is placed at 61,863,000 bushels, compared with 51,945,000 bushels produced in 1938 and with the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 54,151,000 bushels.

In the 10 Southern States, the crop is slightly smaller than was indicated on May 1. Increases from the May 1 forecast in North Carolina, Florida, and Oklahoma were more than offset by decreases in Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. The June 1 forecast of 16,084,000 bushels in these States is slightly larger than the 1938 crop of 16,070,000 bushels and is 12 percent above the 10-year average production of 14,466,000 bushels. Indicated production is above average in all States of this group except North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Prospective production in the New England States is below the 10-year average because of the loss of trees from the hurricane of last September. In New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, growing conditions have been favorable and prospective production is well above average. In the Central States late spring freezes damaged peaches in some areas but losses were not serious and present indications point to above-average production in each of these States except Indiana, Kansas and Kentucky.

Prospective production in the Western States is 11 percent above average. The California crop of all peaches is the largest since 1930. Above-average crops of both Clingstone and Freestone varieties are indicated in California. The outlook in Colorado is for the largest production of record.

PEARS: The total United States pear crop, as indicated by the June 1 condition, is 30,024,000 bushels, compared with the record 1938 crop of 32,473,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 25,444,000 bushels.

The three Pacific Coast States (Washington, Oregon, and California) are expected to supply about 65 percent of the total United States crop in 1939. The Bartlett crop in these three States is placed at 13,554,000 bushels, compared with 15,861,000 bushels in 1938, and the 10-year average of 12,736,000 bushels. Production of pears other than Bartletts in the three States is indicated to be 6,014,000 bushels, compared with 6,639,000 bushels last year, and the 10-year average of 4,057,000 bushels. In Washington, prospects are favorable for all varieties of pears in the Wenatchee-Okanogan district. In the Yakima district, prospects are fairly good for varieties other than Bartletts but are less favorable for Bartletts because of a thin set of fruit and damage by the Tarnish plant bug. Conditions have been favorable in most Oregon pear-producing areas except in the Hood River Valley where spring freezes reduced prospects for Bartletts. In California, considerable shedding of fruit is reported. Prospects are above average for Bartletts, but below average for other varieties.

Indicated production of pears in New York is smaller than in 1938, but is well above average. In Pennsylvania and nearly all of the Central States, June 1 conditions indicate larger-than-average pear crops. In most of the South Atlantic States prospects are below average.

GRAPES (California): Condition as reported on June 1 is above average for all three classes of California grapes. Raisin grapes were reported at 87 percent, the same as a year ago and 8 points above the 10-year (1928-37) average of 79 percent.

Condition of wine varieties is 83 percent, compared with 87 percent last year, and the average of 82 percent for the previous 10 years. Table varieties were reported at 83 percent, compared with 85 percent on June 1, 1938, and with the 10-year average of 80 percent. Most vineyards had passed the blossom stage by late May. Growing conditions during the month were favorable for the development of grapes, and vineyards are in good condition in nearly all areas.

CITRUS FRUITS: The June 1 condition of oranges from the 1939 bloom is 77 percent, compared with 75 percent on the same date last year and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 80 percent. Most of the Florida citrus belt has a fair supply of soil moisture. Prospects for valencias in this State are relatively better than for early and mid-season varieties. In California, the blossom period has extended over a longer period than usual. In most areas, the June drop has not yet begun due to the moderately cool weather which prevailed during the month of May. In Texas, Arizona, Louisiana, and Mississippi, the June 1 condition of oranges was well below that of a year ago. Condition in Alabama was slightly higher than last year.

The condition of the United States grapefruit crop from the bloom of 1939, was 59 percent on June 1, compared with 70 percent on the same date a year ago, and the 9-year (1929-37) average of 66 percent. Most of the Florida groves now have a fair supply of soil moisture. Grapefruit trees show a relatively lighter set of fruit than oranges. Texas groves received beneficial rains during May, although additional moisture is needed in some sections. The fruit set is relatively light in most areas, but growers expect this condition to be partially offset by good sizing. In Arizona, heavy winds and rains caused considerable damage during the blooming period, and only a light to medium set is reported. The low prices received for the 1938-39 crop have caused Arizona growers to curtail fertilizer applications, and in some cases to allow groves to remain unirrigated. Condition of California grapefruit is below that of a year ago.

The June 1 condition of California lemons is below that of last year and is also below the 10-year (1928-37) average. Condition of Florida limes is above that of a year ago but is below the 10-year average.

Production of oranges for the 1938-39 season (1938 bloom) is now estimated at 75,086,000 boxes. The crop of 1937-38 amounted to 74,476,000 boxes, and the 10-year (1927-36) average is 49,577,000 boxes. California valencias from the 1938 bloom, which will be the main source of supply during the late summer and early fall months, are now estimated at 23,870,000 boxes. This indicated production is about 3 percent lower than was estimated a month ago, due to heavy dropping of fruit which was frozen during the cold wave of last November. An appreciable portion of this total tree crop is expected to be unmarketable because of frost injury, and a large part will be of sizes too small for shipment. Production of California valencias amounted to 28,925,000 boxes in 1937-38, and the 10-year average was 17,526,000 boxes.

Total production of grapefruit for the 1938-39 season is now estimated at 40,824,000 boxes, compared with 31,093,000 boxes in 1937-38, and the 10-year average of 16,772,000 boxes.

Production of California lemons is estimated at 10,686,000 boxes, compared with 9,355,000 boxes in 1937-38, and the 10-year average of 7,487,000 boxes.

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CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 9, 1939

June 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CHERRIES: The nation's cherry crop is expected to set a new production record in 1939. The total crop of sweet and sour cherries in the 12 commercial states is indicated by the June 1 condition to be 180,350 tons, compared with the 1938 production of 140,870 tons, the previous record crop of 144,720 tons in 1937; and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 124,646 tons. In the 5 Eastern States, where sour cherries comprise approximately 90 percent of the potential production, the indicated 1939 total cherry crop is 86 percent larger than the relatively light 1938 crop and is 36 percent larger than the 10-year average. In the 7 Western States, where sweet cherries predominate, the prospective 1939 production is 4 percent smaller than the record production of 1938, but is 51 percent above the 10-year average production.

In the 5 Eastern States, some reduction in crop prospects, particularly for sweet cherries, occurred as a result of May frosts. In Oregon, frosts during the early part of May also caused injury to the crop in some areas, but this was more than offset by excellent conditions in other sections of the state. May weather was generally favorable for the crop in Washington. In California the harvest of Royal Anns and of shipping cherries was underway on June 1. The size of the fruit was generally smaller than usual. Rains late in May caused some damage, chiefly in the Sacramento Valley area, to fruit nearing maturity.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of California dried prunes, as indicated by the June 1 condition, is placed at 187,000 tons, compared with the 1938 crop of 224,000 tons, and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 198,600 tons. Production of plums in California is indicated to be 66,000 tons, compared with 63,000 tons in 1938 and the 10-year average of 61,800 tons. Condition of Michigan plums is above average and well above that of a year ago. The June 1 condition of prunes in Idaho is lower than on the same date last year but is above the 10-year average. Reports indicate that fruit is dropping rather heavily in some sections. Condition of prunes in Washington and Oregon is well above that of last year and the 10-year average. In western Washington and Oregon, where prunes are produced primarily for drying and canning, growing conditions to date have been unusually favorable. Condition of the eastern Oregon prune crop (produced mainly for fresh shipment) is variable due to frost damage at blossom time and lack of sufficient rainfall during the spring months. The first forecasts of production in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Michigan will be made as of July 1.

MISC. FRUITS & NUTS - CALIF.: The California apricot crop, as indicated by the June 1 condition, is the largest of record. Prospective production for 1939 is placed at 325,000 tons, compared with the small 1938 crop of 166,000 tons, and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 231,900 tons. Early varieties which have been marketed to date have been mostly from areas where soil moisture has been inadequate, and fruit has been smaller than usual. Reports indicate that the unusually heavy set of fruit may result in a large proportion of small sizes in other apricot-producing areas. Figs were damaged to some extent by the freeze of last November. It is still too early for definite indications relative to 1939 production of figs, but present prospects point to about an average crop. Condition of olives is well below average. The condition of almonds is above last year and above average. Reports indicate, however, that average sizes will be smaller than usual in some of the non-irrigated areas, due to shortage of soil moisture. It is too early for dependable indications relative to walnut production, but the present prospects are favorable.

HAY: The reported June 1 condition of tame and wild hay indicates a material reduction since May 1 in the prospective crop, especially in some of the northern and western States where deficient May rainfall has caused short and thin stands and possibly diversion of some hay acreage to pasture. Quantitative production estimates must be delayed until the acreage for harvest can be established, but there is little doubt that for the country as a whole, the prospective yield per acre will be lower than farmers anticipated on the first of May. However, prospective 1939 hay

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supplies, including a very large quantity of old hay on farms, still appear to be sufficient for probable needs in most areas.

The May 1 all tame hay condition was 4 points above average, but on June 1 it was 2 points below the 10-year average, and 10 points below June 1, 1938. In most of the Southeast, June 1 condition was at least 5 points above average; but in many northern States it was 5 points, or more, below average, and in South Dakota and Nebraska it was 20 points below average.

The June 1 alfalfa hay condition of 78 and the clover-timothy hay condition of 75 are both about 2 points below the 10-year average and much lower than on June 1, 1938. Alfalfa hay prospects are average or better in many western States and in a broad belt from Michigan and Illinois to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts. They are below average from West Virginia to Maine and are much below average in the Great Plains from Oklahoma northward to Canada. The June 1 condition of clover-timothy hay is very low in the northern Great Plains, moderately low in the Pacific Northwest, Ohio and West Virginia, and not far from the 10-year average in most other important States.

Prospects for wild hay are relatively poorer than for tame hay, especially in some of the northern Great Plains States. The condition of wild hay on June 1 was only 66 percent compared with 83 on June 1, 1938, and the 10-year average of 72 percent.

PASTURES: Following a month of above-normal temperature and relatively light rainfall, the condition of pastures in the United States on June 1 averaged the second lowest for that date in the 74 years for which records are available. This year the shortage of moisture was not nearly so great as at the same season in 1934, but closely paralleled conditions in 1936 when drought became severe later in the summer. Rather widespread rains coming in late May and early June this year have checked declines of pasture condition in many areas, but more rain will be needed to bring about material improvement.

In a broad belt of territory extending from North Dakota to Texas, including most of the Great Plains, along with portions of Minnesota, Iowa, and the eastern Rocky Mountain States, pastures were generally poor with localized areas of severe drought. Extremely low pasture conditions on June 1 were reported from drought areas in south central North Dakota, western South Dakota, southwestern Kansas and southern Texas, with serious but less severely affected areas in western Texas, southwestern Oklahoma, eastern Nebraska, southwestern Iowa and southeastern South Dakota.

In the far west, California pastures and ranges continued in poor condition and those in Washington and Oregon declined sharply during May. Another area in which pastures showed a material decline during May extended from the central Atlantic Coast northwest to the Great Lakes, encompassing most of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, western New York and northern Indiana. In part of this area the decline appears to have continued into early June.

With above normal May rainfall, pastures in the central and lower Mississippi Valley and in the eastern Gulf and Southern Atlantic States improved moderately during the month and in general were average or above on June 1.

For the country as a whole the condition of pastures on June 1 averaged 73 percent of normal, compared with 53 percent on the same date in 1934 and 74 percent on that date in 1936. The condition this year was much lower than the 85 percent

reported at this time a year ago and compares with June 1 10-year averages of 76 percent for the recent period 1928-37 and of 85 percent for the 1920-29 period prior to recent droughts.

MILK PRODUCTION: In spite of poor pastures in many areas, milk production increased seasonally during May, and on June 1 was approaching the seasonal peak of production at a record high level. Milk production per cow on June 1 in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged about the same as the record high June 1 production per cow at this season a year ago. With the number of milk cows on farms on June 1 probably nearly 2 percent greater than at this time last year, total milk production appears to have been up in about the same proportion. This represents a record high production of milk for June 1, both on a total and on a per capita basis. Looking ahead, however, with pastures in need of rain and carrying a smaller reserve of feed than usual and with prices not particularly favorable for liberal grain feeding, somewhat more than the usual seasonal decline in milk production may be in prospect as the summer advances.

The abundant supply of feed grain on farms appears to have been drawn on rather generally to offset the influence of poor pastures. On May 1, the quantity of grain fed per milk cow in herds kept by dairy correspondents averaged the highest for that date since 1931, and reports for June 1, available in a limited number of principal dairy states, indicate rather heavy feeding for that time of the year also.

In all major geographic regions, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged very close to that of a year earlier, ranging from 2 percent lower in the Atlantic Coast regions to 1 percent higher in the Western group of states. In comparison with the 1928-37 average for that date, however, production per cow on June 1 this year was generally on a high plane, ranging from 3 percent above average in the East North Central group of states to 12 percent above in the Western group.

For the country as a whole, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on June 1 averaged 17.98 pounds compared with 17.99 pounds a year ago and a 1928-37 average of 16.98 pounds for June 1. In these herds, 77.4 percent of the milk cows were reported milked, the same as on June 1, 1938, but otherwise the highest for that date in the 15 years of record.

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CROP REPORTING BOARD.

WINTER WHEAT

State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	20.0	25.0	21.0	5,049	7,425	5,460
N.J.	21.8	22.0	22.0	1,202	1,342	1,210
Pa.	18.8	21.0	20.5	18,286	21,861	18,573
Ohio	19.3	19.5	19.0	36,370	46,332	35,682
Ind.	16.9	16.0	16.5	28,266	30,096	25,624
Ill.	17.1	18.5	18.0	33,007	41,995	34,416
Mich.	19.9	21.5	21.0	15,817	19,264	14,889
Wis.	17.6	16.5	18.0	578	1,106	954
Minn.	18.7	13.5	18.0	3,190	3,483	2,934
Iowa	18.3	16.5	17.5	6,903	9,224	6,685
Mo.	13.7	13.0	13.5	24,265	31,512	22,342
S.Dak.	11.5	11.5	9.0	1,341	1,576	765
Nebr.	14.6	12.0	11.5	44,023	52,824	36,501
Kans.	12.5	10.5	10.0	137,853	152,114	105,530
Del.	17.4	20.0	18.5	1,590	1,660	1,314
Md.	18.8	20.0	19.0	8,419	9,420	7,334
Va.	14.3	14.0	14.0	8,764	8,526	7,672
W.Va.	14.7	15.0	14.5	1,983	2,340	2,030
N.C.	10.6	11.5	11.5	4,496	5,440	4,888
S.C.	9.8	11.0	11.0	1,054	1,771	2,013
Ga.	8.8	10.0	9.0	1,011	1,700	1,476
Ky.	13.6	15.0	13.0	4,623	8,280	5,486
Tenn.	10.9	11.0	11.0	3,989	5,401	4,070
Ala.	10.0	13.0	12.0	50	65	48
Ark.	9.2	8.5	9.0	490	595	369
Okla.	11.7	11.0	11.0	47,054	58,322	44,242
Tex.	10.2	9.0	10.5	32,038	35,046	30,860
Mont.	12.8	23.5	16.5	8,551	24,581	18,364
Idaho	19.7	25.0	20.5	12,533	17,500	12,034
Wyo.	11.0	13.0	12.0	1,259	2,353	2,424
Colo.	11.4	14.5	12.0	9,034	14,587	13,788
N.Mex.	9.4	10.0	13.0	2,538	2,380	3,172
Ariz.	22.2	22.0	22.0	776	1,100	990
Utah	16.4	21.0	13.0	2,983	4,389	2,613
Nev.	25.5	27.0	23.0	70	108	69
Wash.	23.5	27.0	23.0	24,550	32,319	26,128
Oreg.	19.6	21.5	18.0	13,442	15,867	11,106
Calif.	18.5	17.0	16.0	12,712	12,733	9,376
U. S.	14.5	13.8	13.4	560,160	686,637	523,431

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
CROP REPORT	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	Washington, D. C.,
as of	CROP REPORTING BOARD	June 9, 1939
June 1, 1939		3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

SPRING WHEAT (ALL)				OATS				BARLEY			
Condition June 1				Condition June 1				Condition June 1			
Average :				Average :				Average :			
:1928-37 : 1938 : 1939				:1928-37 : 1938 : 1939				:1928-37 : 1938 : 1939			
Percent				Percent				Percent			
Me.	90	100	100	92	95	97	90	100	100		
N.H.	---	---	---	89	93	85	---	---	---		
Vt.	---	---	---	88	92	89	87	96	86		
Mass.	---	---	---	88	93	92	---	---	---		
R.I.	---	---	---	87	89	100	---	---	---		
Conn.	---	---	---	90	95	81	---	---	---		
N.Y.	80	84	77	79	88	80	79	87	79		
N.J.	---	---	---	84	88	79	87	80	82		
Pa.	81	82	78	81	87	78	83	88	86		
Ohio	76	79	68	72	79	61	74	79	70		
Ind.	76	88	67	72	73	56	74	80	70		
Ill.	77	87	84	75	85	74	78	91	82		
Mich.	82	84	80	78	86	80	80	86	83		
Wis.	86	91	83	86	90	82	86	90	85		
Minn.	82	87	76	83	88	78	82	87	77		
Iowa	81	87	75	83	93	73	84	94	76		
Mo.	71	80	71	70	88	78	71	79	84		
N.Dak.	71	84	66	72	86	64	72	84	63		
S.Dak.	73	89	59	75	91	67	75	91	65		
Nebr.	77	89	67	77	94	60	79	94	64		
Kans.	66	90	45	70	87	52	63	81	48		
Del.	---	---	---	83	90	81	---	---	---		
Md.	---	---	---	78	85	76	82	90	87		
Va.	---	---	---	77	84	72	80	86	87		
W.Va.	---	---	---	75	86	63	1/ 79	88	85		
N.C.	---	---	---	74	85	83	79	87	85		
S.C.	---	---	---	72	81	82	---	---	---		
Ga.	---	---	---	73	82	80	---	---	---		
Fla.	---	---	---	68	74	74	---	---	---		
Ky.	---	---	---	72	80	70	76	88	80		
Tenn.	---	---	---	71	82	74	76	83	83		
Ala.	---	---	---	71	84	82	---	---	---		
Miss.	---	---	---	72	78	81	---	---	---		
Ark.	---	---	---	70	73	76	---	---	---		
La.	---	---	---	70	76	80	---	---	---		
Okla.	---	---	---	68	80	56	59	79	57		
Tex.	---	---	---	64	74	59	58	69	56		
Mont.	72	92	78	74	92	80	75	92	81		
Idaho	87	93	81	88	94	85	88	95	83		
Wyo.	80	92	72	83	94	73	84	94	79		
Colo.	80	90	73	84	90	78	81	91	71		
N.Mex.	80	87	74	75	66	75	71	69	73		
Ariz.	---	---	---	88	80	80	88	87	83		
Utah	85	91	82	86	91	88	87	91	82		
Nev.	88	91	79	89	89	79	92	91	76		
Wash.	78	82	75	85	87	78	82	86	78		
Oreg.	82	87	67	85	86	77	85	86	77		
Calif.	---	---	---	76	81	68	76	75	71		
U. S.	75	87	71	77	87	72	78	87	72		

1/ Short-time average.

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DURUM WHEAT			
Condition June 1			
State	Average		
	1929-37	1938	1939
		Percent	
Minn.	81	84	74
N. Dak.	73	87	69
S. Dak.	74	92	68
3 States	74	88	69

R Y E						
Yield per acre				Production		
State	Average	Indicated	Average		Indicated	
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	15.4	17.0	15.5	342	323	294
N.J.	17.4	17.0	17.0	429	374	442
Pa.	13.7	14.5	14.5	1,544	884	1,058
Ohio	13.5	13.5	14.0	895	351	1,190
Ind.	11.6	11.5	12.0	1,370	1,265	1,884
Ill.	11.9	13.5	13.0	971	1,269	1,430
Mich.	11.7	13.5	13.0	1,886	1,552	1,521
Wis.	10.8	13.0	11.0	2,515	4,290	3,124
Minn.	14.8	18.0	12.0	6,138	9,846	6,168
Iowa	14.6	15.5	14.0	1,124	1,566	1,218
Mo.	9.0	10.0	10.0	258	340	440
N. Dak.	9.0	13.5	5.0	8,076	12,974	4,690
S. Dak.	10.2	16.0	4.5	3,714	10,176	2,754
Nebr.	9.2	11.5	7.5	2,770	4,796	3,338
Kans.	10.7	10.5	9.5	363	682	560
Del.	12.5	14.0	13.0	79	98	117
Md.	13.0	12.5	13.0	249	175	260
Va.	11.5	11.5	11.5	603	437	529
W. Va.	11.5	12.5	12.0	135	88	84
N. C.	7.6	7.0	7.5	484	406	480
S. C.	8.3	9.0	9.0	75	81	90
Ga.	6.0	6.0	6.5	103	114	110
Ky.	10.8	12.5	11.5	204	225	196
Tenn.	6.8	7.0	7.0	180	273	280
Okla.	7.9	8.5	7.5	141	340	480
Tex.	10.6	10.5	10.0	30	42	60
Mont.	8.7	16.0	11.0	415	592	484
Idaho	11.0	12.0	9.5	57	96	76
Wyo.	6.7	6.5	6.0	176	195	198
Colo.	7.4	8.5	7.5	330	348	495
Utah	7.5	9.0	6.5	18	36	26
Wash.	8.4	8.5	8.0	170	110	72
Oreg.	12.9	12.5	10.5	397	625	420
Calif.	1/ 12.4	14.0	12.0	1/ 100	70	60
U. S.	11.1	13.8	8.5	36,330	55,039	34,628

1/ Short-time average.
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STOCKS OF BARLEY AND RYE ON FARMS JUNE 1, 1938 AND 1939

BARLEY					RYE				
Percent of previous year's crop:					Percent of previous year's crop:				
1938		1939		Quantity Thousand Bu.	1938		1939		Quantity Thousand Bu.
Percent		Percent			Percent		Percent		
Me.	20	10		22	12				
Vt.	20	7		24	10				
N.Y.	15	19		459	818	14	24	71	78
N.J.	10	1		3	1	8.5	8.5	32	32
Pa.	13	11		238	224	17	15	201	133
Ohio	18	7		144	49	14	4	81	14
Ind.	7	11		45	55	10	19	179	240
Ill.	11	19		378	884	21	15	384	190
Mich.	14	16		636	730	17	36	282	559
Wis.	17	20		3,744	4,857	23	36	1,056	1,544
Minn.	17	26		8,761	12,485	21	27	2,250	2,658
Iowa	10	22		1,245	2,852	23	29	928	454
Mo.	8	8		184	155	16	12	92	41
N.Dak.	19	26		4,013	5,543	12	28	806	3,633
S.Dak.	23	34		4,616	9,836	20	35	1,222	3,562
Nebr.	16	24		1,703	5,166	14	36	546	1,727
Kans.	11	16		377	1,069	18	18	174	123
Del.						9	1	6	1
Md.	7	5		83	62	15	4	31	7
Va.	10	4.5		136	59	10	7.5	52	83
W.Va.	19	21		26	29	30	14	32	12
N.C.	13	10		23	19	8	9	37	37
S.C.						6	5	5	4
Ga.						10	8	9	9
Ky.	9	5		82	47	1	0.5	3	1
Tenn.	6.5	7.5		39	59	4.5	6	14	16
Okla.	12	8		246	274	13	6	40	20
Tex.	8.5	9.5		150	224	5	5	2	2
Mont.	35	31		733	1,187	19	40	38	237
Idaho	13	15		482	697	13	25	8	24
Wyo.	24	31		346	532	12	27	20	53
Colo.	12	23		1,053	2,757	12	25	46	87
N.Mex.	25	6.5		37	11				
Ariz.	1	3		6	24				
Utah	13	18.5		309	470	0	0	0	0
Nev.	15	18		46	48				
Wash.	29	13		601	270	15	20	24	22
Oreg.	7	5		291	170	20	20	143	125
Calif.	1	1.5		284	413	0	5	0	4
U.S.	14.3	20.7		31,565	52,098	17.7	28.5	8,814	15,682

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
June 1, 1939

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 9, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CONDITION JUNE 1

Tame Hay				Clover and Timothy Hay			Alfalfa Hay		
State	Average:			Average:			Average:		
	1928-37:	1938	1939	1928-37:	1938	1939	1928-37:	1938	1939
P e r c e n t									
Me.	87	92	82	87	94	85	84	99	70
N.H.	87	92	82	87	90	82	82	85	79
Vt.	87	94	85	86	93	86	82	87	78
Mass.	85	87	78	85	88	81	82	88	78
R.I.	86	82	83	86	89	83	88	99	85
Conn.	85	90	77	88	89	75	87	89	80
N.Y.	79	86	74	79	87	76	85	88	80
N.J.	79	76	74	79	77	75	84	77	81
Pa.	78	81	73	77	83	74	84	84	80
Ohio	71	81	66	71	83	66	78	84	79
Ind.	72	81	70	72	82	70	80	84	82
Ill.	72	85	81	72	88	81	79	86	88
Mich.	76	85	79	75	86	80	83	85	83
Wis.	75	88	74	74	86	74	78	90	75
Minn.	75	88	71	75	84	74	76	89	75
Iowa	76	89	65	75	86	65	83	89	74
Mo.	69	77	78	70	76	78	79	82	87
N.Dak.	61	79	55	61	79	57	62	83	57
S.Dak.	70	84	50	68	87	51	70	84	54
Nebr.	77	85	57	77	85	59	78	84	58
Kans.	73	77	64	75	76	74	73	74	66
Del.	80	80	81	80	82	82	84	85	85
Md.	75	80	78	74	81	78	82	83	84
Va.	74	77	65	73	76	64	80	77	73
W.Va.	72	80	59	74	82	59	80	82	76
N.C.	77	83	81	---	82	74	78	82	80
S.C.	68	73	79	---	---	---	73	74	80
Ga.	72	74	78	---	84	78	79	80	82
Fla.	72	70	72	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ky.	72	82	78	73	83	76	80	86	86
Tenn.	72	84	77	73	84	73	80	86	84
Ala.	72	77	79	---	83	77	75	77	79
Miss.	74	77	80	---	79	79	80	74	84
Ark.	74	79	82	---	78	83	80	80	87
La.	77	74	81	---	---	---	80	83	79
Okla.	71	79	68	---	---	---	71	78	66
Tex.	73	78	72	---	---	---	78	82	76
Mont.	75	89	83	80	90	83	78	89	81
Idaho	83	89	80	84	89	81	83	88	83
Wyo.	82	96	78	84	95	87	82	90	82
Colo.	81	91	84	87	92	90	80	88	83
N.Mex.	78	75	80	83	90	89	81	76	86
Ariz.	86	86	85	---	---	---	87	85	82
Utah	80	86	79	83	90	83	79	82	79
Nev.	82	85	74	82	72	67	82	73	77
Wash.	82	83	76	85	90	76	80	87	80
Oreg.	84	89	72	84	90	71	84	88	82
Calif.	83	83	82	---	86	79	86	83	87
U.S.	76	84	74	76	85	75	80	85	78

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 9, 1939

June 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CONDITION JUNE 1

State	Wild Hay			Pasture		
	Average			Average		
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
P e r c e n t						
Me.	83	85	74	83	87	77
N.H.	80	90	74	84	89	83
Vt.	84	86	81	86	94	87
Mass.	82	85	75	83	88	74
R.I.	87	85	75	83	83	74
Conn.	85	84	73	85	87	77
N.Y.	77	83	77	80	88	77
N.J.	86	89	84	81	81	78
Pa.	80	82	73	80	86	76
Ohio	71	77	70	76	87	71
Ind.	78	87	82	78	89	76
Ill.	75	84	80	76	89	85
Mich.	80	86	83	81	87	82
Wis.	79	88	80	78	89	76
Minn.	73	86	67	75	88	70
Iowa	78	91	68	78	93	68
Mo.	75	84	85	75	87	85
N.Dak.	59	74	52	59	76	54
S.Dak.	66	81	46	67	80	48
Nebr.	77	84	64	75	75	64
Kans.	75	75	74	73	72	67
Del.	86	87	81	80	85	71
Md.	77	80	79	78	86	79
Va.	75	76	66	79	88	70
W.Va.	75	83	67	77	89	63
N.C.	76	82	80	77	84	77
S.C.	70	81	76	71	73	80
Ga.	74	77	78	76	77	83
Fla.	75	65	82	75	60	79
Ky.	74	82	80	73	89	82
Tenn.	74	85	77	78	90	83
Ala.	72	73	83	76	83	87
Miss.	73	78	79	73	80	85
Ark.	78	84	84	80	86	88
La.	77	76	82	80	78	82
Okla.	73	79	75	72	79	70
Tex.	75	84	66	76	81	66
Mont.	71	90	83	72	87	77
Idaho	84	93	84	85	93	80
Wyo.	82	93	79	80	93	66
Colo.	84	83	84	77	86	74
N.Mex.	70	69	73	71	55	75
Ariz.	74	90	80	82	82	78
Utah	86	89	79	79	88	75
Nev.	81	93	89	82	90	85
Wash.	82	89	67	82	90	72
Oreg.	81	92	65	86	92	67
Calif.	76	90	70	76	93	66
U.S.	72	83	66	76	85	73

mbp

A P P L E S				P E A C H E S				
: Condition June 1				: Condition June 1			: Production	
State	: Average:	1938	1939	: Average:	1938	1939	: Average	: Indicated
	: 1928-37:			: 1928-37:			: 1928-37	: 1938
	Percent			Percent			Thousand bushels	
Me.	77	82	80	--	--	--	--	--
N.H.	78	80	80	66	81	80	18	19
Vt.	78	70	92	--	--	--	--	--
Mass.	77	67	84	63	73	78	116	88
R. I.	79	76	69	67	90	95	26	27
Conn.	75	83	73	65	75	73	173	140
N. Y.	70	60	85	63	45	84	1/1,435	1,134
N. J.	70	67	76	61	69	82	1,300	1/1,172
Pa.	65	51	76	53	55	76	1,678	1,842
Ohio	54	36	75	43	34	73	898	481
Ind.	56	43	70	42	34	53	465	144
Ill.	53	41	62	42	53	67	1,545	1,480
Mich.	70	47	81	57	37	86	1,558	1,341
Wis.	76	68	83	--	--	--	--	--
Minn.	69	74	72	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	67	69	65	43	61	75	78	90
Mo.	55	18	59	40	13	46	819	116
S.Dak.	60	75	57	--	--	--	--	--
Nebr.	58	57	57	40	51	58	36	72
Kans.	49	38	61	33	14	41	127	43
Del.	67	65	69	56	64	70	284	304
Md.	60	51	68	55	62	72	382	352
Va.	52	44	51	50	53	34	885	1,161
W.Va.	55	39	54	40	37	45	335	184
No.C.	54	46	46	60	74	41	1,909	1/2,232
So.C.	54	58	64	60	70	65	1,140	1,515
Ga.	53	57	56	58	70	58	1/5,537	5,320
Fla.	--	--	--	60	68	41	62	68
Ky.	50	23	51	42	24	34	573	352
Tenn.	52	18	47	49	23	48	1,342	610
Ala.	52	56	58	55	65	67	1,304	1,705
Miss.	54	53	66	57	68	75	770	1,061
Ark.	55	21	42	45	52	66	1,681	2,451
La.	50	46	59	55	54	65	259	325
Okla.	42	24	43	31	23	41	529	429
Texas	42	27	51	42	34	63	1,278	964
Mont.	76	86	81	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	77	73	69	55	68	46	136	181
Wyo.	74	84	69	--	--	--	--	--
Colo.	68	73	55	76	77	90	1,068	1,634
N.Mex.	52	33	48	36	21	45	73	51
Ariz.	59	33	63	65	25	66	62	22
Utah	76	83	78	61	75	82	461	573
Nev.	70	58	90	56	91	85	5	6
Wash.	74	80	70	59	85	62	1/1,083	1/1,428
Oreg.	75	75	71	59	61	81	273	1/327
Calif.All	72	58	74	76	71	88	1/22,456	1/20,501
Clingstone2/	--	--	--	76	70	89	1/14,764	1/13,042
Freestone 3/	--	--	--	76	73	87	1/7,692	7,459
U. S.	64	55	69	61	59	71	1/54,151	1/51,945

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning. 3/ Mainly for drying.

P E A R S

State	Condition June 1			Production		
	Average			Average		Indicated
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	74	86	75	12	13	11
N.H.	78	94	79	13	15	13
Vt.	67	82	75	8	7	7
Mass.	75	79	76	70	75	57
R.I.	78	75	75	10	11	8
Conn.	75	80	70	46	49	40
N.Y.	63	66	77	1,298	1/ 1,960	1,855
N.J.	60	71	65	82	57	52
Pa.	61	50	72	617	1/ 657	868
Ohio	53	43	72	1/ 606	634	944
Ind.	52	43	63	344	366	452
Ill.	48	34	59	1/ 559	413	663
Mich.	64	48	64	974	1,411	1,376
Iowa	54	58	73	97	104	143
Mo.	43	14	48	360	66	390
Nebr.	44	40	56	37	54	57
Kans.	40	17	48	157	56	157
Del.	51	56	53	17	7	7
Md.	57	56	55	94	82	73
Va.	40	39	22	320	334	140
W.Va.	34	24	35	61	35	59
N.C.	47	63	41	250	364	240
S.C.	54	67	58	99	129	105
Ga.	51	69	48	256	404	276
Fla.	62	66	36	1/ 90	156	81
Ky.	39	20	29	204	135	170
Tenn.	40	21	35	237	186	249
Ala.	46	61	50	277	383	324
Miss.	50	67	54	257	462	360
Ark.	43	41	55	151	156	204
La.	52	69	44	104	190	120
Okla.	29	23	44	117	80	124
Tex.	43	41	53	358	440	420
Idaho	76	79	70	61	67	55
Colo.	67	80	63	271	251	194
N.Mex.	46	29	45	42	27	40
Ariz.	68	45	82	12	6	10
Utah	69	67	77	82	127	108
Nev.	63	83	83	4	4	4
Wash., All	71	84	68	1/4,501	1/6,500	5,687
Bartlett	---	---	64	1/3,319	1/4,340	3,500
Other	---	---	74	1/1,182	1/2,160	2,187
Oreg., All	74	76	75	1/3,040	1/4,249	4,089
Bartlett	---	---	72	1,354	1,437	1,345
Other	---	---	76	1/1,687	1/2,812	2,744
Calif., All	66	78	68	1/9,250	1/11,751	9,792
Bartlett	---	---	69	1/8,063	1/10,084	8,709
Other	---	---	62	1/1,188	1,667	1,083
U. S.	62	67	65	1/25,444	1/32,473	30,024

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1939

Washington, D. C.,
June 9, 1939
3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Production 1/			Condition June 1 1/		
	Average 1927-36	1937	Indicated 1938	Average 1928-37	1938	1939
ORANGES:	Thousand boxes			Percent		
California, all	32,397	45,605	40,670	84	81	80
Valencias	17,526	28,925	23,870	85	79	81
Navels and Misc.	14,871	16,680	16,800	82	84	79
Florida, all	16,121	26,700	30,900	72	65	74
Early and midseason 2/	10,475	13,700	16,500	--	--	--
Valencias 2/	6,300	10,700	11,200	--	--	--
Tangerines 2/	2,275	2,300	3,200	66	62	58
Satsumas	--	--	--	59	59	61
Texas	540	1,440	2,600	2/ 65	83	67
Arizona	151	350	350	82	79	70
Alabama	81	76	96	--	75	78
Mississippi	37	67	85	--	89	51
Louisiana	251	238	385	2/ 85	84	69
7 States 3/	49,577	74,476	75,086	80	75	77
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Florida, all	12,194	14,600	21,000	66	62	54
Seedless 2/	4,225	5,500	7,500	--	--	--
Other 2/	9,650	9,100	13,500	--	--	--
California	1,422	1,943	1,824	2/ 82	81	77
Texas	2,410	11,800	15,000	2/ 59	78	64
Arizona	746	2,750	3,000	2/ 85	81	61
4 States 3/	16,772	31,093	40,824	2/ 66	70	59
LEMONS:						
California 3/	7,487	9,355	10,686	78	80	76
LIMES:						
Florida	12	70	4/ 95	72	66	69

- 1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown, picking beginning November 1 in California and September 1 in other States. Indicated production for the 1939-40 season will be issued in October.
- 2/ Short-time average.
- 3/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other states oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.
- 4/ December 1 indicated production.

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

CROP AND STATE	Condition June 1			Production		
	Average 1928-37	1938	1939	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated June 1, 1939
APRICOTS:	Percent			Tons		
California	61	47	81	1/ 231,900	166,000	325,000
PLUMS:				Fresh Basis		
Michigan	62	33	68	--	--	--
California	71	67	74	1/ 61,800	63,000	66,000
PRUNES:				Dry Basis		
California (for drying) 2/	62	81	59	198,600	3/ 224,000	187,000
Idaho 4/	69	85	75	--	--	--
Washington 4/	58	47	81	--	--	--
Oregon 4/	53	59	84	--	--	--

- 1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.
- 2/ To convert California dried prunes to fresh basis, multiply by 2 1/2.
- 3/ In addition to the 224,000 tons of dried prunes produced, an equivalent of 60,000 tons (dry basis) was not harvested because of market conditions and 4,000 tons (dry basis) were lost in drying process.
- 4/ Short-time average.

CHERRIES

State	Condition June 1			Production 1/		
	Average :			Average :		
	1929-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Percent			Tons		
New York	68	55	87	2/ 18,364	16,900	28,100
Sweet	63	52	80	3/ 2,141	1,440	2,260
Sour	69	56	88	3/ 17,197	15,460	25,840
Pennsylvania	3/ 56	39	75	3/ 7,594	6,560	11,900
Ohio	3/ 55	34	81	3/ 4,814	3,630	9,070
Michigan	67	29	71	29,423	14,940	33,130
Wisconsin	74	71	85	8,699	8,600	11,810
Montana	73	90	87	473	430	340
Idaho	73	74	64	2,805	2/ 2,490	1,710
Colorado	57	72	58	3,196	5,280	3,740
Utah	60	78	45	2,938	4,440	2,350
Washington	61	73	69	2/ 15,170	2/ 26,500	24,600
Oregon	57	59	69	2/ 13,030	2/ 21,100	22,000
California	58	69	77	2/ 19,380	2/ 30,000	31,600
12 States	63	56	74	2/ 124,646	2/ 140,870	180,350

- 1/ Production includes both sweet and sour cherries.
- 2/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.
- 3/ Short-time average.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop	Condition June 1		
and	Average :		
State	1928-37	1938	1939
	Percent		
<u>GRAPES:</u>			
Florida	73	71	69
California, all	80	87	85
Wine varieties	82	87	83
Raisin varieties	79	87	87
Table varieties	80	85	83
<u>OTHER CROPS:</u>			
California:			
Apricots	61	47	81
Figs	77	76	77
Olives	72	86	58
Almonds	58	59	76
Walnuts	73	64	80
Florida:			
Avocados	64	65	67
Pineapples	72	59	53

June 1, 1939

June 9, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1937 and 1938 (Revised)

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested		Yield per Acre		Average 1927-36	Average 1927-36	Production Thousand pounds
		1937	1938	1937	1938			
FLUE-CURED:								
Virginia	11	103,830	106,000	557	710	57,145		71,710
North Carolina	11	247,450	264,000	712	795	176,147		211,200
Total old belt	11	351,280	370,000	695	770	243,292		285,400
Eastern North Carolina belt	12	335,900	337,000	771	860	257,562		311,725
North Carolina	13	52,460	74,000	827	960	43,678		72,890
South Carolina	13	101,400	112,000	761	950	78,724		108,080
Total South Carolina belt	13	153,860	186,500	782	954	120,403		180,970
Georgia	14	77,870	79,500	796	1,030	64,270		73,935
Florida	14	5,930	16,300	747	975	4,525		14,112
Alabama	14	--	300	--	830	--		160
Total Ga. & Fla. belt	14	83,800	96,500	793	1,021	68,795		88,207
Total flue-cured	11-14	924,840	989,500	748	861	690,051		866,302
FIRE-CURED:								
Virginia	21	29,250	25,400	750	710	21,820		20,066
Kentucky	22	40,350	29,000	772	630	31,104		24,360
Tennessee	22	61,020	52,000	823	770	50,184		44,200
Total C'ville & H'ville	22	101,370	81,000	803	721	81,288		68,560
Kentucky	23	33,070	26,000	759	775	25,212		21,060
Tennessee	23	7,310	8,500	801	805	5,933		7,140
Total Paducah	23	40,380	34,500	768	781	31,145		28,200
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	6,730	2,500	775	875	5,220		2,125
Total fire-cured	21-24	177,730	143,400	787	736	139,473		118,951
AIR-CURED (light):								
Ohio	31	14,580	15,400	817	850	11,985		13,475
Indiana	31	10,600	13,000	780	825	8,288		11,180
Missouri	31	5,460	6,500	913	950	5,003		5,550
Kansas	31	1/ 320	200	1/ 805	950	1/ 258		170
Virginia	31	7,450	12,800	1,024	940	7,617		14,720
West Virginia	31	4,790	4,900	683	690	3,304		3,552
North Carolina	31	5,820	9,000	778	900	4,552		8,775
Kentucky	31	274,200	309,000	756	810	207,626		276,555
Tennessee	31	52,950	73,500	838	900	44,566		68,355
Alabama	31	--	100	--	800	--		85
Total Burley	31	376,010	443,900	778	833	293,070		402,417
Southern Maryland	32	35,440	35,000	721	780	25,560		22,750
Total air-cured (light)	31-32	411,450	444,100	774	829	318,630		425,167
AIR-CURED (dark):								
Indiana	35	1,910	500	825	850	1,621		510
Kentucky	35	18,730	17,000	793	750	14,916		21,045
Tennessee	35	3,240	3,300	784	800	2,532		3,062
Total One Sucker	35	23,880	20,800	795	760	19,068		24,617
Green River (Ky.)	36	26,590	17,000	785	870	21,098		19,800
Virginia sun-cured	37	4,460	2,800	730	780	3,256		2,983 C
Total air-cured (dark)	35-37	54,930	40,600	788	808	43,422		47,400
1/ Short-time average.								

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1937 and 1938 (Revised)

: <u>Acres Harvested</u> : <u>Yield per Acre</u> : <u>Production</u>									
State: Average : : Average: : : Average :									
: 1927-36 : 1937 : 1938 : 1927-36: 1937: 1938: 1927-36 : 1937 : 1938									
	<u>Acres</u>			<u>Pounds</u>			<u>Thousand pounds</u>		
Mass.	6,460	5,900	6,000	1,415	1,400	1,131	9,024	8,262	1/ 6,786
Conn.	18,600	17,200	16,700	1,373	1,293	971	25,196	22,240	1/16,223
N.Y.	910	900	1,200	1,207	1,275	1,400	1,054	1,148	1,680
Pa.	32,180	23,700	24,200	1,241	1,223	1,327	39,749	28,990	32,110
Ohio	37,160	30,900	27,300	877	925	875	32,502	28,587	23,885
Ind.	12,640	13,600	11,600	788	860	826	10,017	11,690	9,583
Wis.	26,170	18,400	24,700	1,287	1,364	1,324	32,905	25,102	32,710
Minn.	950	400	700	1,125	1,150	1,100	1,107	460	770
Mo.	5,460	6,000	6,500	913	925	950	5,003	5,550	6,175
Kans. 2/	320	200	500	2/805	850	950	2/ 258	170	475
Md.	35,440	35,000	37,500	721	650	780	25,560	22,750	29,250
Va.	144,990	148,000	135,400	698	757	730	99,838	111,969	98,906
W.Va.	4,790	4,900	3,200	683	725	690	3,304	3,552	2,208
N.C.	641,630	684,000	611,700	753	884	845	481,939	604,590	516,850
S.C.	101,400	112,000	104,000	761	965	950	76,724	108,080	98,800
Ga.	78,720	80,600	88,200	800	931	1,031	65,192	75,013	90,950
Fla.	8,770	19,600	19,500	850	856	1,009	7,534	16,786	19,684
Ky.	399,670	411,500	366,500	761	887	797	305,175	364,945	292,175
Tenn.	124,520	137,500	116,900	827	893	846	103,214	122,757	98,905
Ala.	---	300	500	---	817	818	---	245	409
U.S.	1,680,790	1,750,600	1,602,800	791.8	892.8	860.1	1,325,243	1,562,886	1,378,534
1/ Including loss after harvest as a result of hurricane and flood estimated as follows: Massachusetts - 1,258,000 pounds, and Connecticut - 4,697,000 pounds.									
2/ Short-time average.									

CONDITION JUNE 1 1/ OF ALL EARLY POTATOES 2/
IN 10 SOUTHERN STATES

: : :			
State	Average		
: 1928-37 : 1938 : 1939			
	<u>Percent</u>		
North Carolina	77	80	79
South Carolina	70	71	80
Georgia	72	72	80
Florida	72	81	72
Alabama	74	82	83
Mississippi	76	72	79
Arkansas	74	78	79
Louisiana	74	71	64
Oklahoma	71	72	72
Texas	68	65	63
10 States	73	75	74

1/ Condition reported as of June 1 or at time of harvest.

2/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before Sept. 1 in States mentioned.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY CROP REPORTERS ^{1/}				
State	: June 1 : :(Avg.) 1928-37:	June 1 : 1937 :	June 1 : 1938 :	June 1 1939
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
New Eng.	17.77	17.52	18.73	18.48
N.Y.	22.9	24.1	24.3	23.9
N.J.	21.6	21.5	22.0	21.8
Pa.	20.7	21.4	21.8	21.4
N. Atl.	20.87	21.65	22.10	21.79
Ohio	19.8	20.3	20.3	19.9
Ind.	17.7	17.9	19.1	18.3
Ill.	17.6	18.1	18.5	19.4
Mich.	22.3	22.7	22.0	22.7
Wis.	22.2	22.7	23.2	23.0
E. N. Cent.	20.44	21.00	21.10	21.12
Minn.	20.2	20.7	21.5	21.5
Iowa	18.0	18.8	19.5	19.3
Mo.	12.9	13.6	13.2	13.9
N. Dak.	15.9	16.4	18.7	18.5
S. Dak.	16.0	16.1	17.0	16.6
Nebr.	17.1	17.4	18.0	19.0
Kans.	16.9	17.2	18.0	17.6
W. N. Cent.	16.91	17.44	18.22	18.32
Md.	17.4	16.5	17.2	17.9
Va.	13.8	14.1	13.6	12.6
W. Va.	14.3	14.4	14.3	13.7
N. C.	12.7	12.6	13.1	13.4
S. C.	10.7	11.1	11.0	12.5
S. Atl.	12.48	12.56	13.16	12.96
Ky.	14.1	14.6	14.5	14.1
Tenn.	12.2	12.5	12.6	12.8
Miss.	9.0	8.5	8.7	8.6
Ark.	10.6	11.4	11.2	11.3
Okla.	13.1	13.2	14.2	14.5
Tex.	10.5	10.6	11.5	11.2
S. Cent.	11.24	11.31	11.83	11.92
Mont.	16.4	17.1	19.6	19.1
Idaho	20.4	20.3	21.5	22.2
Wyo.	15.4	16.2	17.4	18.2
Colo.	16.0	16.8	17.8	18.7
Wash.	22.1	23.4	23.2	23.0
Oreg.	20.3	20.8	21.9	20.9
Calif.	20.1	20.0	21.4	20.1
West	18.32	19.18	20.26	20.54
U. S.	16.98	17.39	17.99	17.98

^{1/} Averages obtained by dividing the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. The regional averages shown were based in part on records from less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: South Atlantic, Delaware, Georgia, Florida; South Central, Alabama, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada.

JUNE 1 POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION REPORT

About 3 percent more young chickens than last year were reported on hand in farm flocks on June 1 this year, indicating larger laying flocks for next season. A continued high rate of laying in most areas is holding egg production above the 10-year average although flocks are smaller than average. While heavy production resulted in much lower egg prices, the May price of feed was higher. This much less favorable relationship of poultry and eggs to feed prices seems to be restricting somewhat the gain indicated earlier in the farm holdings of young chickens notwithstanding the very heavy early purchases of hatchery chicks. As a result, the gain in number of layers for next season will probably be less than expected earlier. The carry-over of layers will depend to a considerable extent, however, on the outcome of this year's crops.

The seasonal decline in the number of hens and pullets of laying age in farm flocks this year has been about average. The average number of layers on June 1 was 68.3 compared with 65.0 a year ago and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 70.9. Compared with a year ago, increases were shown in all geographic areas with the exception of the North Atlantic and Western States where there were small decreases. In the West North Central States the increase was about 11 percent, in the South Central States about 7 percent, in the South Atlantic States 3 percent and in the East North Central States about 2 percent. In the intensive commercial areas of the North Atlantic and Far Western States, the decreases were about 1 and 3 percent respectively. Numbers of layers were below the 10-year average in all geographic areas except the South Central where they were slightly above average.

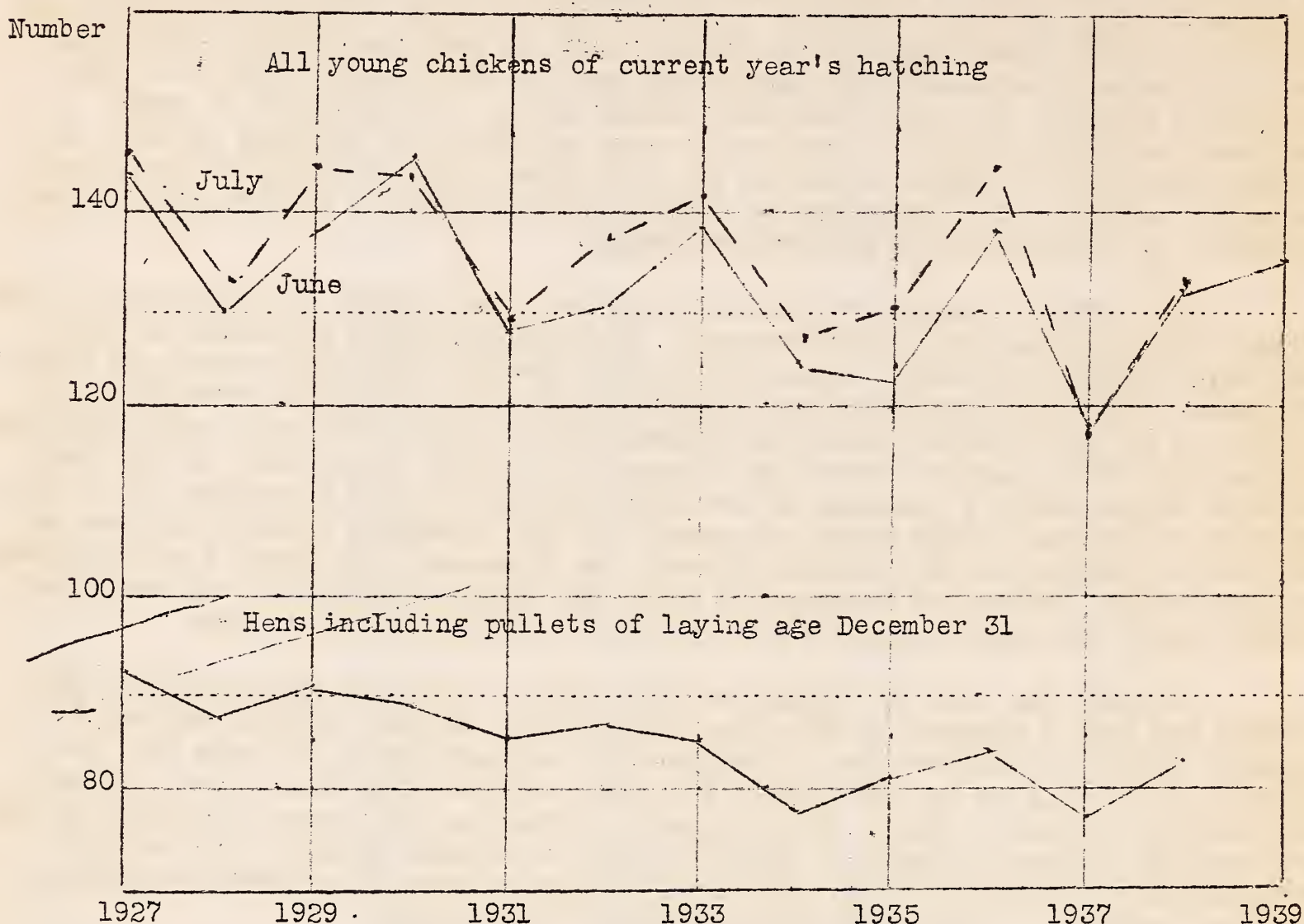
Although the rate of laying was below that of the past two years, it exceeded the June 1 figures of all other years in the 15-year series, and was 4 percent above the 10-year June 1 average. The average number of eggs laid on June 1 per 100 layers in farm flocks was 52.1 compared with 52.9 a year ago and the 10-year average of 50.1. The aggregate laying per 100 layers indicated by the six monthly layings, January to June, is about 1 percent smaller than for the same months in 1938, but it is more than 10 percent above the 10-year average, and the largest of record with the exception of last year.

The rate of laying continued high in all of the geographic areas with the exception of the North Atlantic and Western States where it was below the 10-year average by 3 and 1 percent respectively. In all other areas it at least exceeded all except the past two years and in the South Atlantic area it set a new record high for June.

Egg production on June 1, as indicated by the average production per farm flock, was about 4 percent larger than the production of a year ago and a fraction of 1 percent above the 10-year average. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of about 9 percent in the West North Central States, about 7 percent in the South Central States, about 4 percent in the South Atlantic States and about 2 percent in the East North Central States. Decreases of about 7 and 5 percent occurred in the North Atlantic and Western States respectively.

During May it required 7.02 dozen eggs to buy 100 pounds of poultry ration compared with 6.17 a year earlier and the 10-year May average of 7.83 dozen eggs. It required 7.68 pounds of chickens to buy 100 pounds of poultry ration during May compared with 6.75 during May of last year and the 10-year average of 8.52 pounds.

Number of Young Chickens in June and July Compared
with the Number of Layers at End of Year
(Average per farm flock)



The average number of young chickens of this year's hatching on hand on June 1 was reported at 135.2 compared with 131.7 a year ago and the 10-year average of 131.5. Although the number of young chickens on farms April 1 of this year was the largest for that date since 1927, or about 31 percent above the 10-year average, additions during April were only 4 percent above average and during May were about 19 percent below average. Young chickens on June 1 indicated a gain of less than 3 percent, compared with a year earlier, while May and April numbers indicated increases of 5 and 4 percent, respectively. Lower chicken and egg prices than a year ago and a less favorable feed-egg price relationship than existed during the first four months of the year may be responsible for the smaller hatching during May.

Reported June 1 holdings of young chickens compared with a year earlier showed an increase of about 9 percent in the West North Central and Western States and about 6 percent in the South Central States. There were decreases of about 8 percent in the North Atlantic States, of 4 percent in the South Atlantic States and of about 1 percent in the East North Central States.

NUMBER OF HENS PER FLOCK, AND OF EGGS LAID PER HEN AND PER
FLOCK, FIRST DAY OF MONTH
1/

	: Layers per flock 2/			: Eggs per 100 layers			: Eggs per flock		
Geographic	:	:	:	3/	:	3/	:	3/	:
Division	:Jan. 1:	May 1	:June 1:	May 1	:June 1:	gate	:May 1	:June 1	: gate
-----	:-----	:-----	:-----	:-----	:-----	:Jan-June:	:-----	:-----	:Jan-June
NORTH ATL.									
1928-37 (Av.)	96.9	85.8	82.4	59.1	54.6	266	50.5	45.0	236
1938	96.7	85.3	81.7	61.1	56.1	294	52.1	45.6	264
1939	98.4	4/84.2	80.5	60.0	52.8	290	4/50.2	42.5	258
NORTH CENT.									
1928-37 (Av.)	115.7	103.6	96.9	56.6	51.1	232	58.8	49.6	248
1938	102.4	91.6	85.9	59.4	54.3	261	54.4	46.9	251
1939	110.4	98.3	91.8	58.9	53.8	259	57.9	49.5	266
SOUTH ATL.									
1928-37 (Av.)	60.1	51.4	49.2	51.1	45.8	238	25.9	22.2	129
1938	55.8	48.0	46.3	53.8	48.7	265	25.3	22.2	136
1939	59.9	49.4	47.7	53.8	49.0	264	26.2	23.0	139
SOUTH CENT.									
1928-37 (Av.)	66.8	55.6	52.5	51.2	45.0	232	28.4	23.6	138
1938	59.3	51.7	49.1	54.3	48.3	258	27.8	23.5	142
1939	63.6	55.2	52.7	53.9	47.8	254	29.6	25.2	148
WESTERN									
1928-37 (Av.)	74.0	67.0	64.1	59.0	54.3	267	39.6	35.0	182
1938	71.1	64.4	62.1	59.6	54.7	277	38.5	34.2	184
1939	72.6	62.9	60.3	58.9	53.6	280	37.4	32.6	184
UNITED STATES									
1928-37 (Av.)	86.0	75.1	70.9	55.5	50.1	239	41.3	35.1	186
1938	77.6	68.6	65.0	58.1	52.9	266	39.4	34.0	192
1939	82.8	72.2	68.3	57.6	52.1	264	4/41.1	35.2	199

1/ Covering about 20,000 flocks owned by Crop Reporters. These flocks are larger and better cared for than on the average farm, the difference being greatest in the South.
2/ Including hens and pullets of laying age.
3/ June 1939 figures are preliminary.
4/ Revised.

Average Number of Chicks and Young Chickens of Current Year's Hatchings
on hand in Flocks Belonging to Crop Reporters

Year	United States	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western
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			<u>April 1</u>				
1928-37(Av.)	33.2	30.0	31.0	32.6	36.9	39.1	26.4
1934	26.1	23.6	25.3	28.4	25.5	25.9	27.2
1935	30.1	32.7	31.0	27.1	32.7	31.9	25.7
1936	29.3	31.1	25.7	24.3	28.9	33.8	31.5
1937	32.6	39.4	34.2	22.7	41.9	34.5	26.5
1938	41.7	48.9	36.9	31.1	50.8	49.6	33.6
1939	43.4	50.5	41.0	33.6	53.4	48.2	35.9

			<u>May 1</u>				
1928-37(Av.)	87.4	79.4	102.4	110.0	76.3	85.2	62.5
1934	76.6	72.9	85.4	103.0	59.3	69.2	64.1
1935	84.2	83.5	103.7	100.6	77.8	76.6	61.0
1936	88.4	93.7	101.7	101.2	72.4	86.5	71.3
1937	82.4	88.6	108.3	88.7	75.1	76.1	58.2
1938	94.5	96.9	108.9	110.0	91.8	91.5	64.2
1939	99.6	104.5	113.3	115.7	92.1	92.6	78.4

			<u>June 1</u>				
1928-37(Av.)	131.5	123.2	168.1	186.8	103.4	110.4	87.3
1934	124.4	113.2	160.3	183.7	94.7	99.3	86.3
1935	123.6	131.3	168.1	164.6	97.6	97.0	83.7
1936	138.0	141.6	180.2	187.0	110.0	112.6	93.1
1937	117.8	127.5	155.2	146.5	103.7	96.2	80.0
1938	131.7	142.7	166.7	174.9	111.9	106.9	87.5
1939	135.2	130.8	165.3	191.3	107.9	113.1	95.2

			<u>July 1</u>				
1928-37(Av.)	134.9	127.5	177.9	201.1	104.3	103.6	88.4
1934	127.0	121.6	166.5	191.9	99.9	93.3	84.6
1935	130.3	139.7	179.5	182.3	99.3	91.9	93.2
1936	144.4	136.8	196.2	207.0	116.4	108.5	97.8
1937	117.4	126.9	159.9	154.6	93.9	89.6	82.7
1938	132.6	145.9	171.9	190.1	103.6	101.3	83.3

			<u>Hens and Pullets End of Year</u>				
1928-37(Av.)	84.6	96.9	108.8	118.8	58.9	65.0	73.2
1934	78.3	96.2	102.4	108.0	55.3	58.6	69.9
1935	80.6	96.1	110.3	111.7	56.5	57.4	70.6
1936	84.2	104.1	111.9	110.9	61.4	64.7	72.2
1937	77.6	96.7	104.7	100.5	55.8	59.3	71.1
1938	82.8	98.4	107.3	113.1	59.9	63.6	72.6

PRICES OF EGGS, CHICKENS AND TURKEYS;
AND OF FEED FOR POULTRY

United States average mid-month prices to farmers at local markets

Prices of 100 pounds of feed used in a farm poultry ration*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	128.9	130.7	131.1	135.0	137.6	136.2	140.9	142.4	140.2	129.2	121.9	122.4
1938	114.7	114.2	111.3	110.3	108.6	105.9	105.4	95.1	94.6	88.4	88.0	92.0
1939	98.2	97.8	96.6	100.8	106.7							

Prices received for one dozen eggs

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	25.9	21.6	18.0	17.4	17.5	17.4	18.7	20.6	23.9	27.0	31.1	30.3
1938	21.6	16.4	16.2	15.9	17.6	18.2	19.9	21.0	24.9	27.1	29.0	27.9
1939	18.8	16.7	16.0	15.5	15.2							

Prices received for one pound of chicken

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	15.1	15.4	15.7	16.4	16.3	16.1	15.8	15.7	16.0	15.4	14.9	14.4
1938	16.7	16.0	15.9	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.0	14.2	14.3	13.6	13.6	13.6
1939	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.4	13.9							

Prices received for one pound of turkey

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	19.3									17.9	18.9	18.5
1938	17.5	17.7	17.2	17.0	16.4	15.6	15.7	15.0	16.0	16.5	17.1	18.4
1939	18.3	17.5	17.6	16.9	15.6							

*Price of poultry ration is computed on the basis of prices received by farmers for grain and paid by them for bran and tankage.

QUANTITY OF POULTRY PRODUCTS REQUIRED
TO BUY 100 POUNDS OF POULTRY RATION

Dozens of eggs required (feed-egg ratio)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	5.04	6.15	7.16	7.60	7.83	7.86	7.56	6.92	5.82	4.72	3.88	4.08
1938	5.31	6.96	6.87	6.94	6.17	5.82	5.30	4.53	3.80	3.26	3.03	3.30
1939	5.22	5.86	6.04	6.50	7.02							

Pounds of chicken required (feed-chicken ratio)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37(Av.)	8.65	8.53	8.33	8.28	8.52	8.56	9.05	9.24	8.88	8.48	8.39	8.72
1938	6.87	7.14	7.00	6.81	6.75	6.75	7.03	6.70	6.62	6.50	6.47	6.76
1939	7.01	6.89	6.76	7.00	7.68							

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